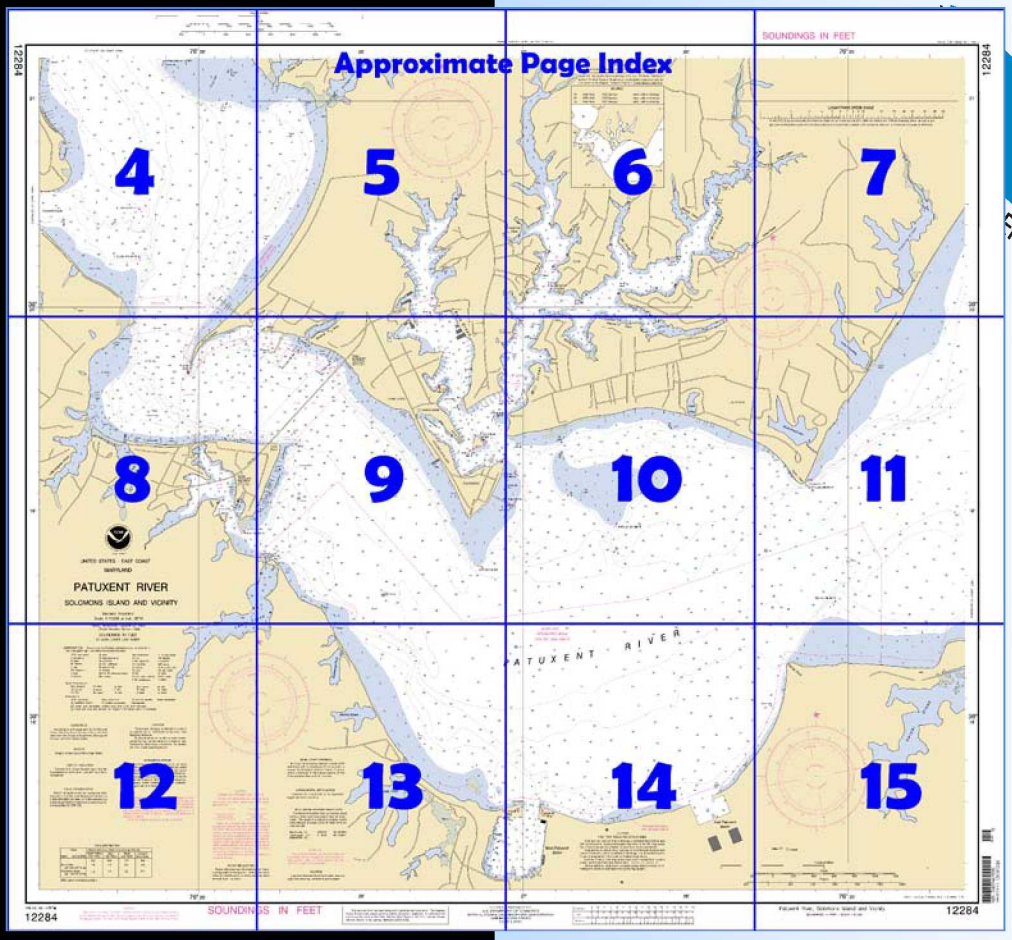
BookletChart™

Patuxent River Solomons Is and Vicinity

(NOAA Chart 12284)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NOAA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

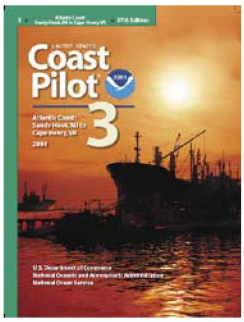
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 3, Chapter 13 excerpts]

(19) **Patuxent River.**

(20) The river has natural depths of 25 to 30 feet in the approach, 30 to over 100 feet for 16 miles upstream, thence 23 feet to the Benedict highway bridge, thence 10 feet for 12 miles to within 2 miles of Nottingham, thence 6 feet for 5 miles, and thence 3 feet to Hills Bridge.

(21) Anchorage can be had off the mouth of Patuxent River; shelter from westerly winds is found in depths of 20 to 30 feet close to shore on the north side of the approach. Shelter from easterly winds is found in depths of 30 to 50 feet in the channel 1.5 miles above the entrance.

(22) Bottom in Patuxent River channel is mostly soft as far as the Benedict highway bridge, and vessels can anchor where convenient. Small vessels anchor in the creeks back of Solomons Island. St. Leonard Creek is a good small-vessel anchorage.

(23) The current velocity is 0.4 knot off Drum Point.

(24) Marine supplies are in Back Creek and Mill Creek,Town Creek, Cuckold Creek, Island Creek, and at Benedict.

(30) **Solomons Island**. The shoal that extends 500 yards southward from **Sandy Point** is marked at its outer end by a light. The pier of the **Chesapeake Biological Laboratory** has depths of 8 feet at the outer end and is marked by a light.

(31) **Back Creek** and **Mill Creek** have a common entrance between Solomons Island and the mainland. The marked approach between the island and the shallow middle ground to the eastward, has depths of 20 to 25 feet. The second marked approach, between the middle ground and the mainland to the northward, has depths of 12 feet.

(34) The Back Creek cove has general depths of 15 feet and is used as an anchorage.

(35) Back Creek has depths of 12 feet for 0.7 mile above the cove, thence 10 to 6 feet for another 0.5 mile.

(36) **Mill Creek** has depths of 16 to 12 feet for 1.2 miles, thence 10 to 4 feet for another mile.

(37) **Town Point**. A shoal with a daybeacon at its outer end extends 175 yards east of Town Point. The creek is entered 0.5 mile south-southwestward of Town Point. The entrance light also marks the outer end of a shoal that extends southward from the northern entrance point. In July 1980, depths of 5 to 12 feet were in the creek.

(41) **Point Patience**; a light marks the west side of a shoal extending southward of the point. The current is reported to be especially strong within 25 yards of the light.

(42) **Cuckold Creek** and **Mill Creek** have a common entrance at Mile 4.7W. A daybeacon marks the outer end of the shoal that extends 0.4 mile southeastward from the north side of the entrance, and daybeacons mark the entrance channel. The channel entrance is marked on the south side by a light. Gasoline and some supplies are available at **Clarks Wharf**. Depths at the fuel pier are 6 feet.

(43) Cuckold Creek has depths of 15 to 11 feet for 1 mile, thence 10 to 4 feet into the several arms. Three marinas are above the entrance. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and supplies are available.

(44) **Hellen Creek**. In October 1981, the depth was 6 feet across the bar at the entrance; thence depths of 5 feet were available for 1 mile into the creek; the deeper water favors the east side of the entrance.

(45) **St. Leonard Creek** has depths of 15 to 10 feet for 2 miles, then shoals gradually to 1 foot at the head, 3.5 miles above the entrance. Safe anchorage in any weather is available in depths of 15 to 21 feet, 0.5 mile above the entrance. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available 2 miles above the mouth.

(48) **Island Creek** has depths of 8 to 10 feet for 1 mile, but there are unmarked shoals, particularly along the west side of the entrance; a light marks the east side of the entrance.

(49) **Broomes Island.** Gasoline and some supplies are available at the crab and oyster piers.

(50) **Nan Cove** is entered by a marked dredged channel. In August 1992, the controlling depths were 2 feet in the west half and 3½ feet in the east half of the channel and 4 feet in the basin.

(51) A channel, marked at the entrance by a light, leads to a marina at the entrance to **Cat Creek**. In 1980, the channel had a controlling depth of 3 feet. Gasoline, diesel fuel, some supplies, berths, a sewage pump-out station.

(52) **Battle Creek** has depths of 10 to 7 feet for 1.5 miles. Private daybeacons mark the channel through the shoals above the entrance. A shoal which extends 0.3 mile southwestward from the point on the east side of the entrance is marked at its outer end by a light.

(54) A marina at the south end of Benedict can provide gasoline, berths, and some supplies.

(58) **Lower Marlboro**. The State landing has depths of 12 feet at the face.

(59) **Nottingham** has a landing with depths of 13 feet at the face. In 1980, a draft of 5 feet could be carried with local knowledge to the Maryland Route 4 fixed highway bridge at Upper Marlboro.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun. 20/09
Corrected through LNM Jun. 23/09

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 38°19'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Patuxent River Power Squadron, District 5, United States Power Squadrons for continually providing essential information for revising this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.447" northward and 1.159" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Heathsville, VA	WXM-57	162.400 MHz
Washington, DC (Manassas, VA)	KHB-36	162.550 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: ——— — ——— —

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Solomons Island	(38°19'N/76°27'W)	1.5	1.3	0.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Jun 2009)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

12284

CONTINUED ON CHART 12264

76° 29'

21'

38° 20'

CONTINUED ON CHART 12264

Coster Cove

Half Pone Point

Cuckold Creek

Q G 15ft 4M "11"

R "2"

G "3"

Fl G 2.5s 15ft 4M "9"

G C "1A" Priv

G C "1" Priv 23

7 ft rep 1990

Subm pile

Subm piles

Pile PA

RESTRICTED AREA 334.180 (see note A)

Dols

Subm pipe

TANK

Marsh

Thomas Point

Stakes

Pipeline Area

101 Wk

M Sh Grs

Point Patience

Foul Area

Third Cove

Marker (F R Lt)

G "3"

R "4"

Foul

Marker (2 F R Lts)

R "2"

2.5s 15ft 3M "1"

Joins page 8

4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles

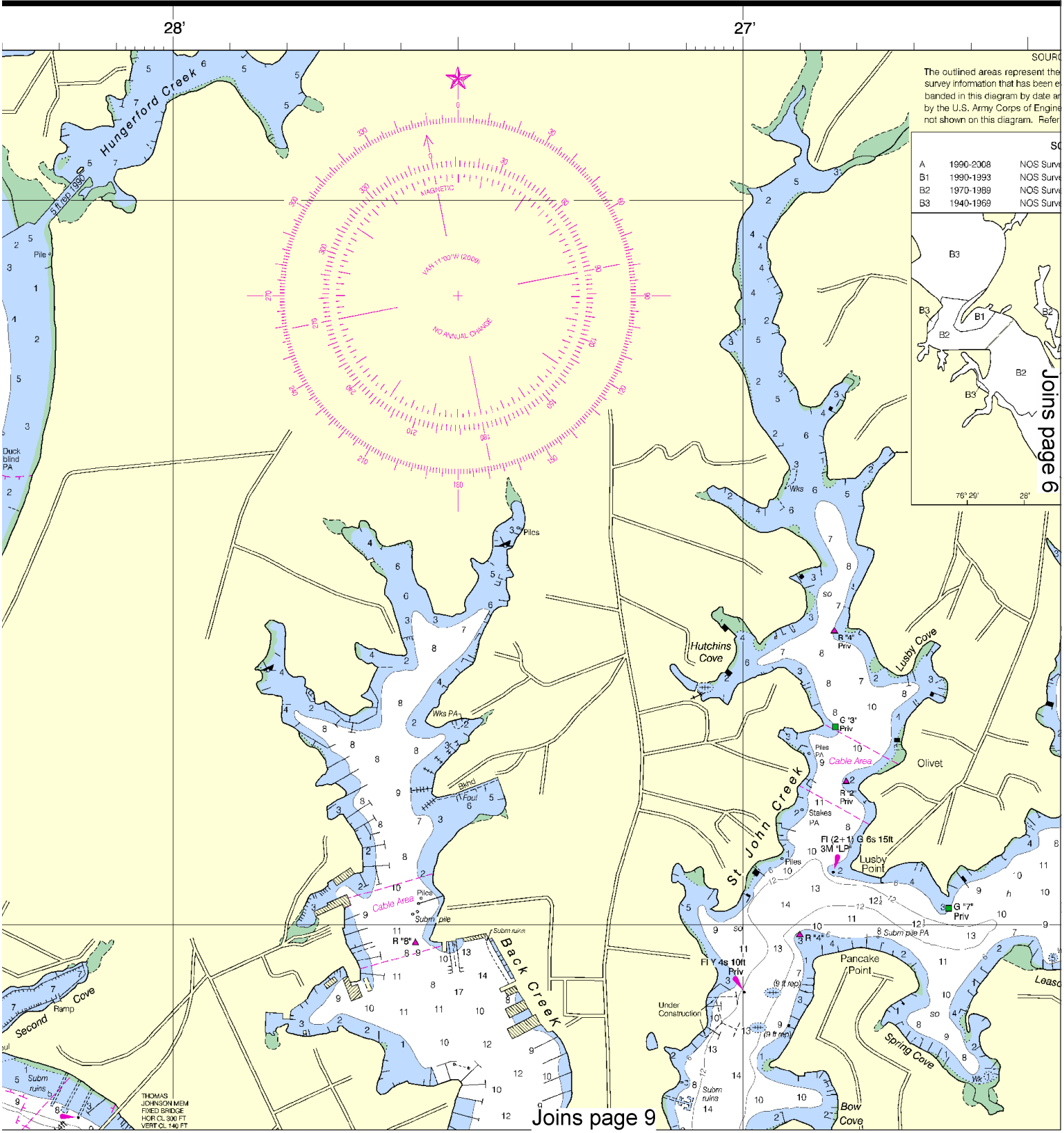
0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

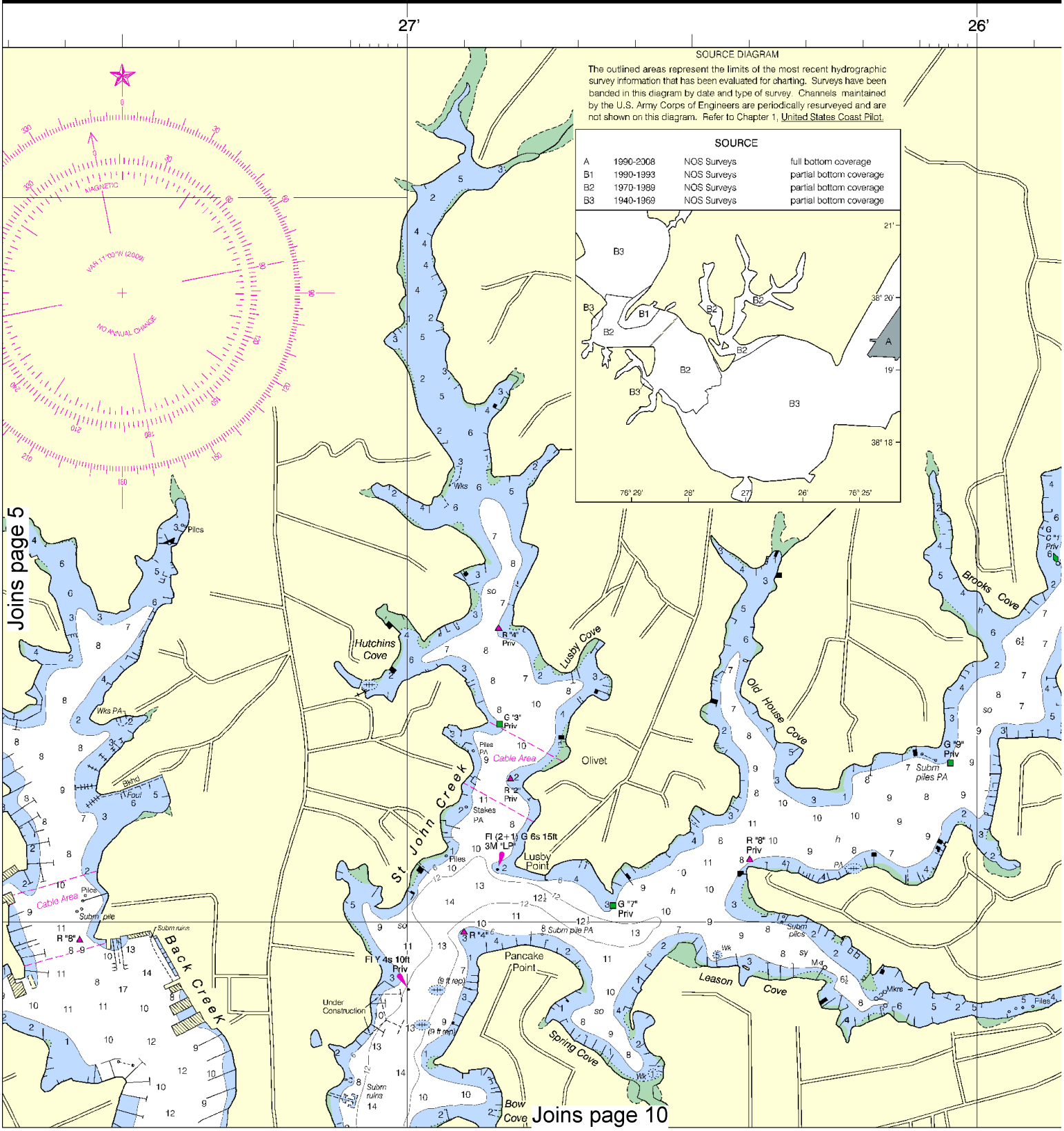
See Note on page 5.

Formerly C&GS 561, 1st Ed., Jan. 1951 D-1951-767 KAPP 643



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 561, 1st Ed., Jan. 1951 D-1951-767 KAPP 643

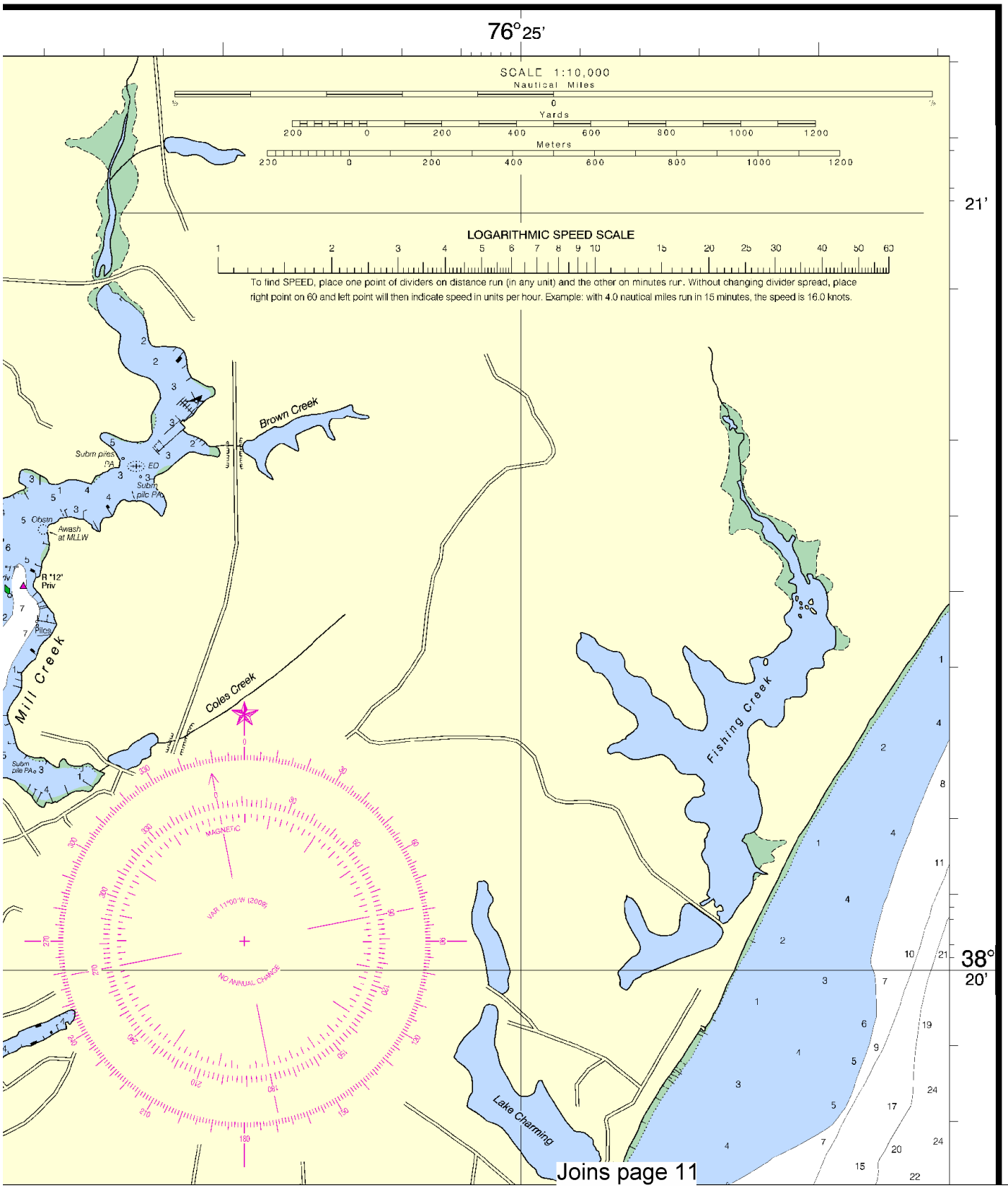


Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

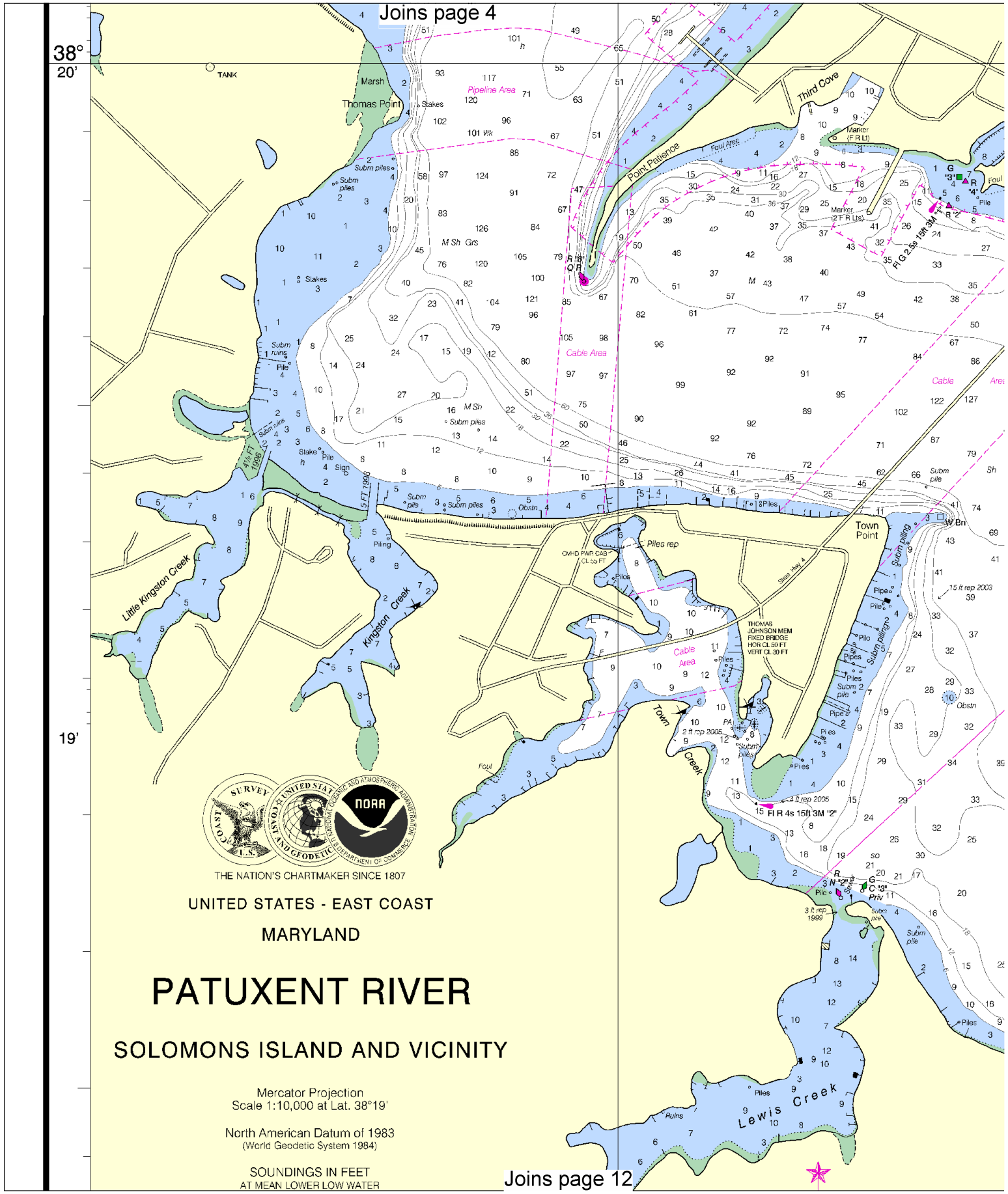
North

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0810 2/23/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 1010 3/6/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



8

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

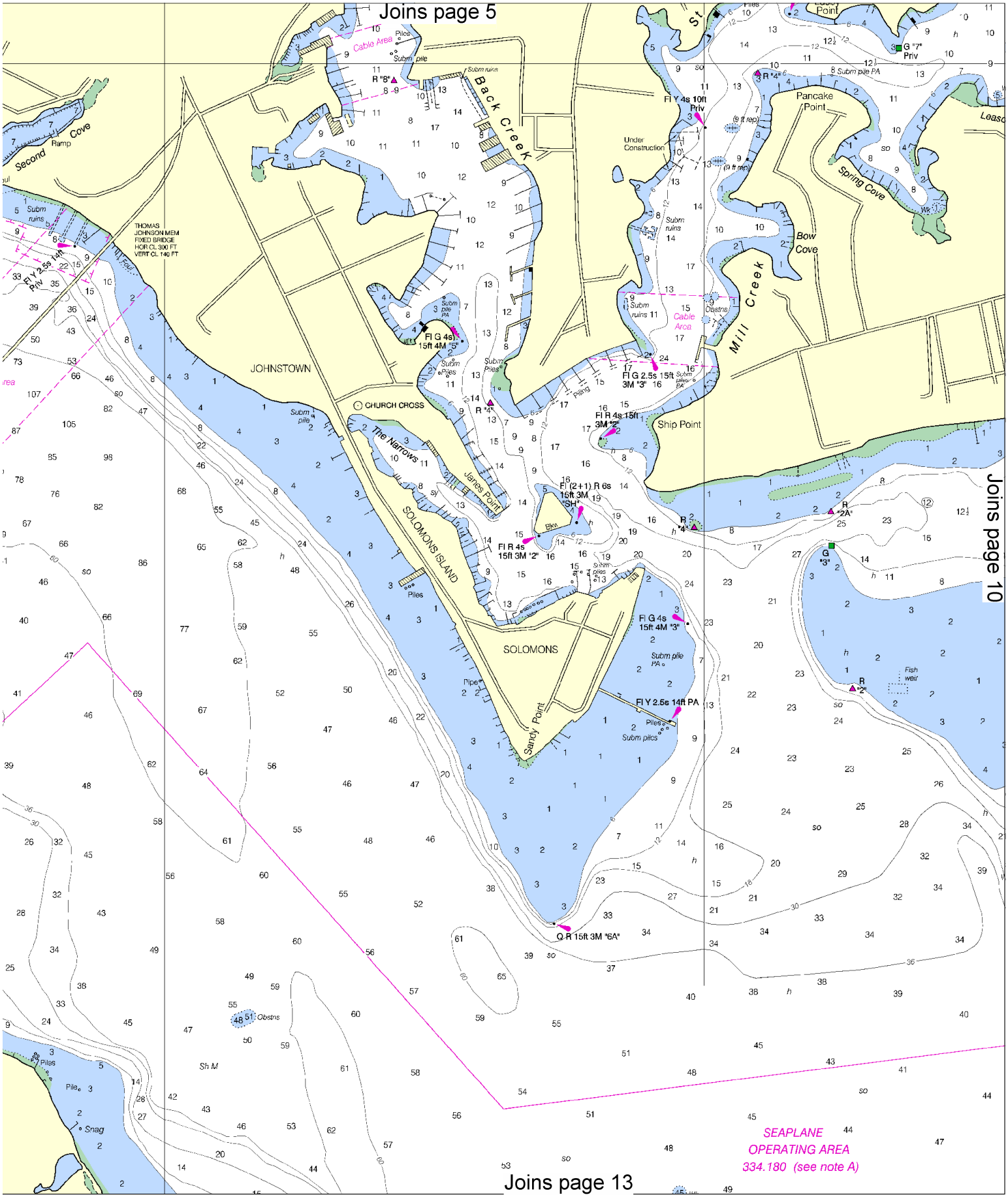
Nautical Miles

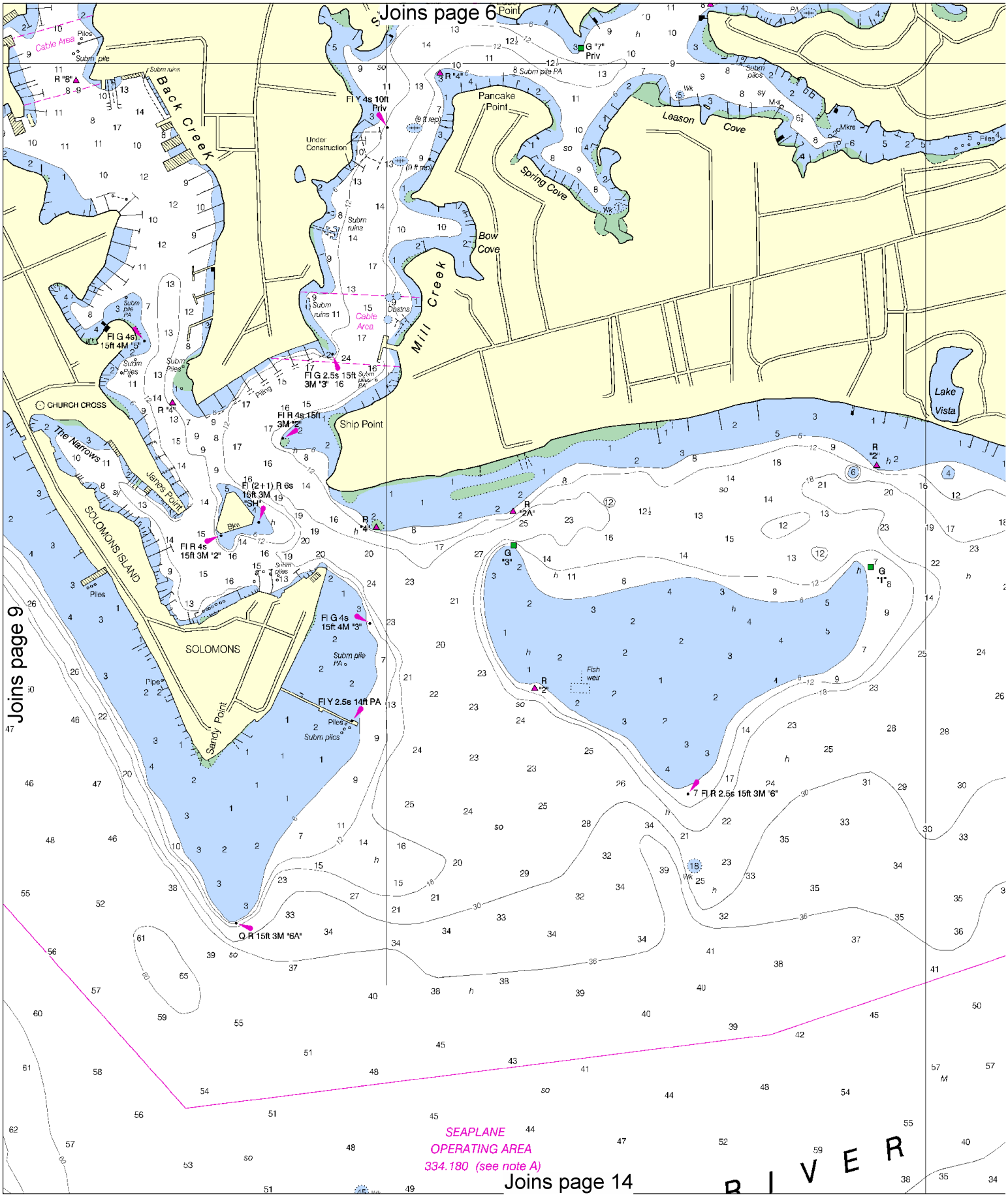
0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Second Cove
Ramp
Back Creek
Cable Area
Subm pile
Subm ruins
R "8"
THOMAS JOHNSON MEM FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 300 FT VERT CL 140 FT
Fl Y 2.5s 14ft Priv
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "5"
JOHNSTOWN
CHURCH CROSS
R "4"
The Narrows
James Point
SOLOMONS ISLAND
Piles
Fl R 4s 15ft 3M "2"
Fl (2+1) R 6s 15ft 3M "1"
Fl R 4s 15ft 3M "2"
Fl G 2.5s 15ft 3M "3"
Under Construction
Fl Y 4s 10ft Priv
Pancake Point
Spring Cove
Bow Cove
Mill Creek
Ship Point
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "3"
SOLOMONS
Sandy Point
Pipe
Fl Y 2.5s 14ft PA
Q R 15ft 3M "6A"
R "2A"
G "3"
R "2"
Fish weir
G "7" Priv
R "4"
Obstns
Sh M
Snag
SEAPLANE OPERATING AREA 334.180 (see note A)



10

North

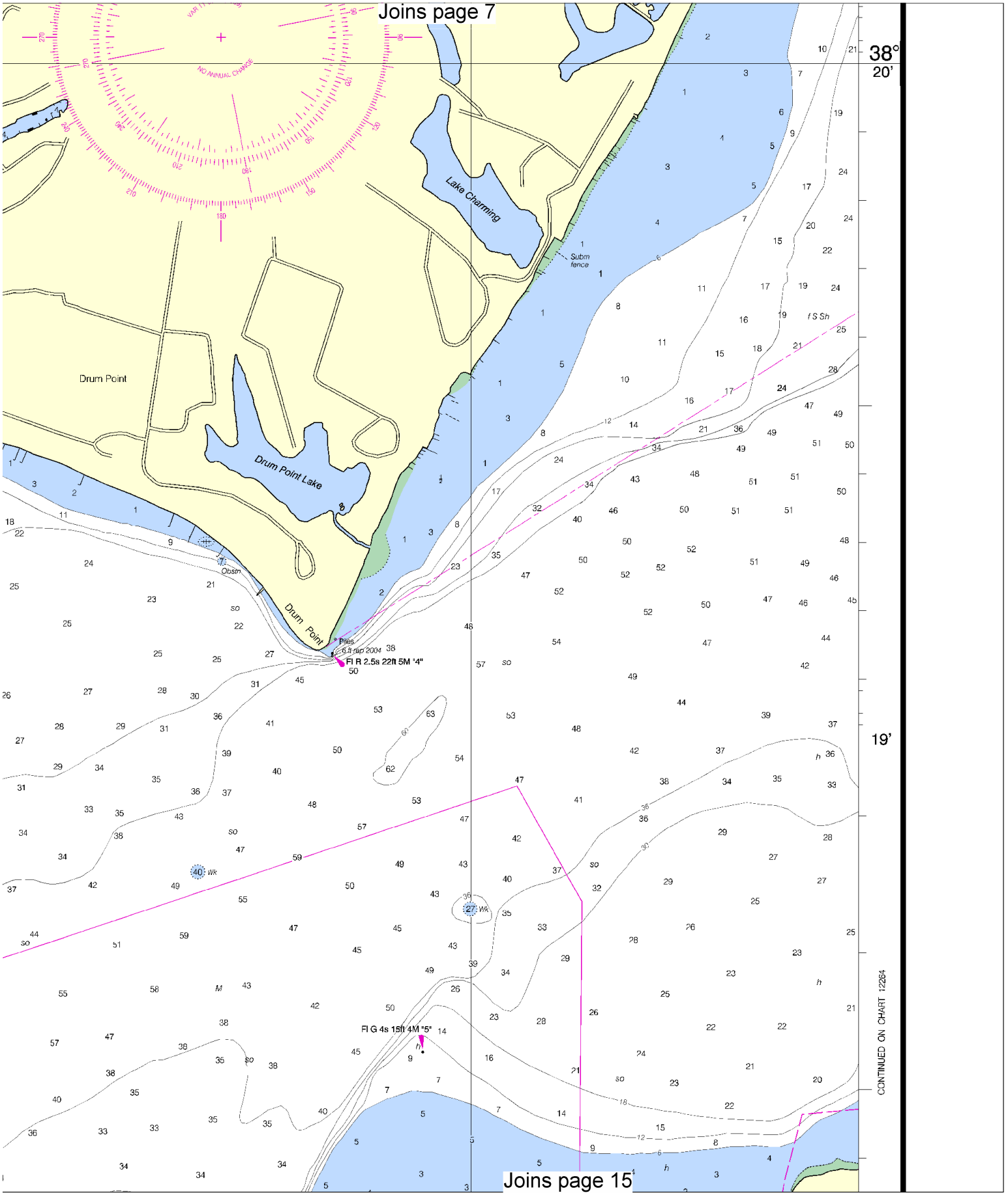
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200


Joins page 7
38° 20'
19'
Lake Charming
Subm fence
Drum Point
Drum Point Lake
Drum Point
Obstn
Piles
6 ft rep 2004
Fl R 2.5s 22ft 5M "4"
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "5"
Wk
CONTINUED ON CHART 12264
Joins page 15

Joins page 8

PATUXENT RIVER

SOLOMONS ISLAND AND VICINITY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 38°19'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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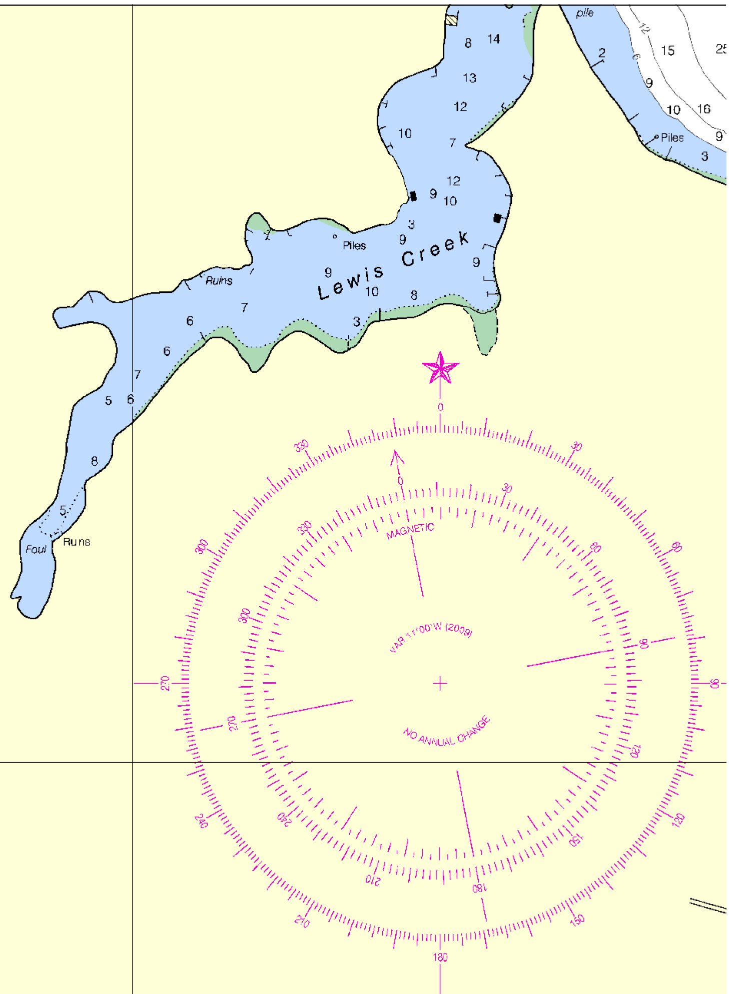

38° 18'

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area
Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO
The NOAA Weather Rad
below provide continuous we
The reception range is ty
nautical miles from the anten
as much as 100 nautical mi
high elevations.

Heathsville, VA WXM-57
Washington, DC KHB-36
(Manassas, VA)

SMALL CRAFT WA
During the boating sea
warnings will be displayed
sunset on Maryland Marin
while underway in Maryla
Chesapeake Bay and trib

CAUTION
Improved channels shown
subject to shoaling, particular

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
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(Jun 2009)

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles
0
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800
Meters
200 0 200 400 600 800

76° 29'

16th Ed., Jun./ 09 ■ Corrected through NM Jun. 20/09
Corrected through LNM Jun. 23/09

12284

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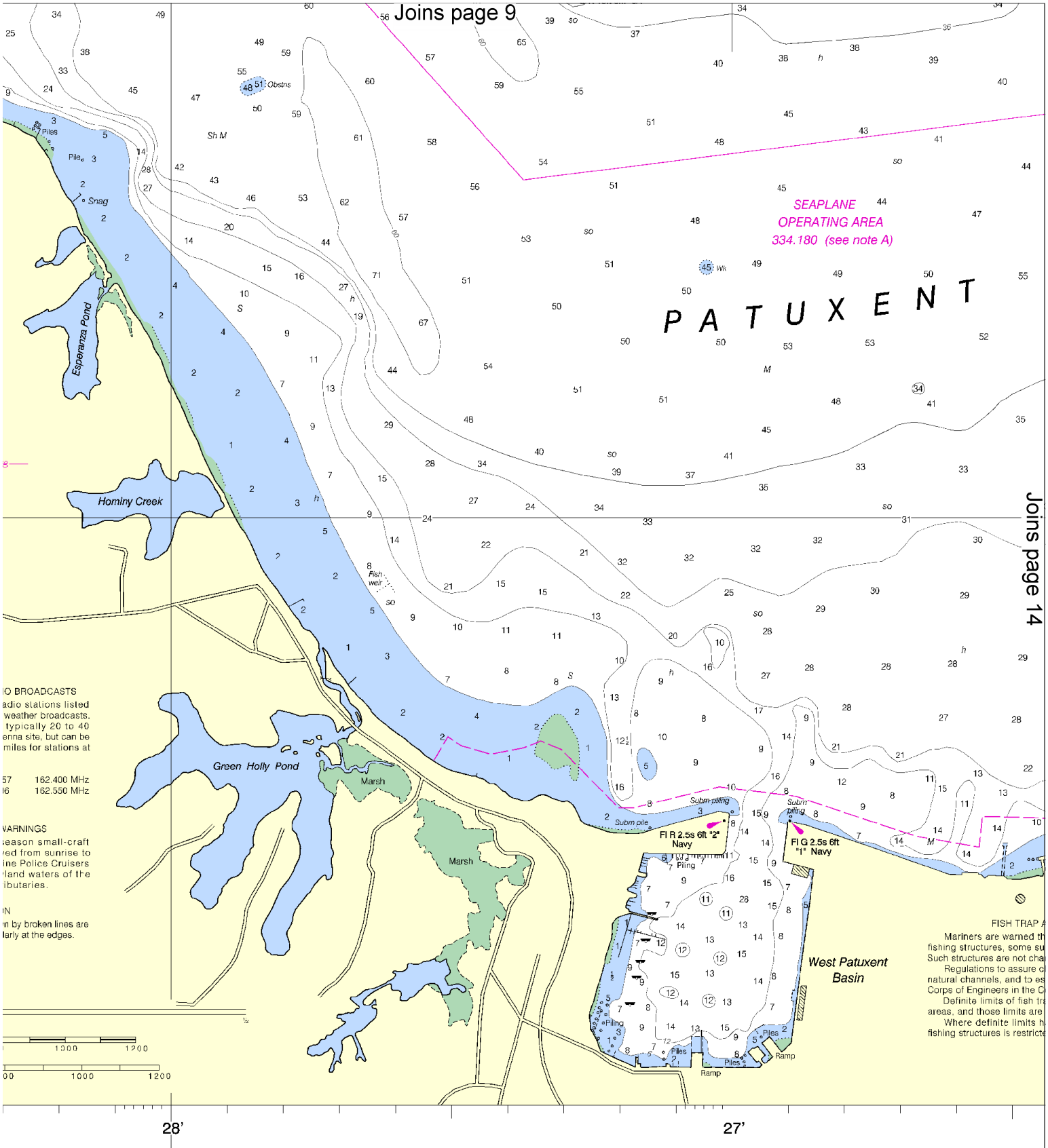
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, c
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2),
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

North

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:10,000 See Note on page 5.
Nautical Miles
0
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

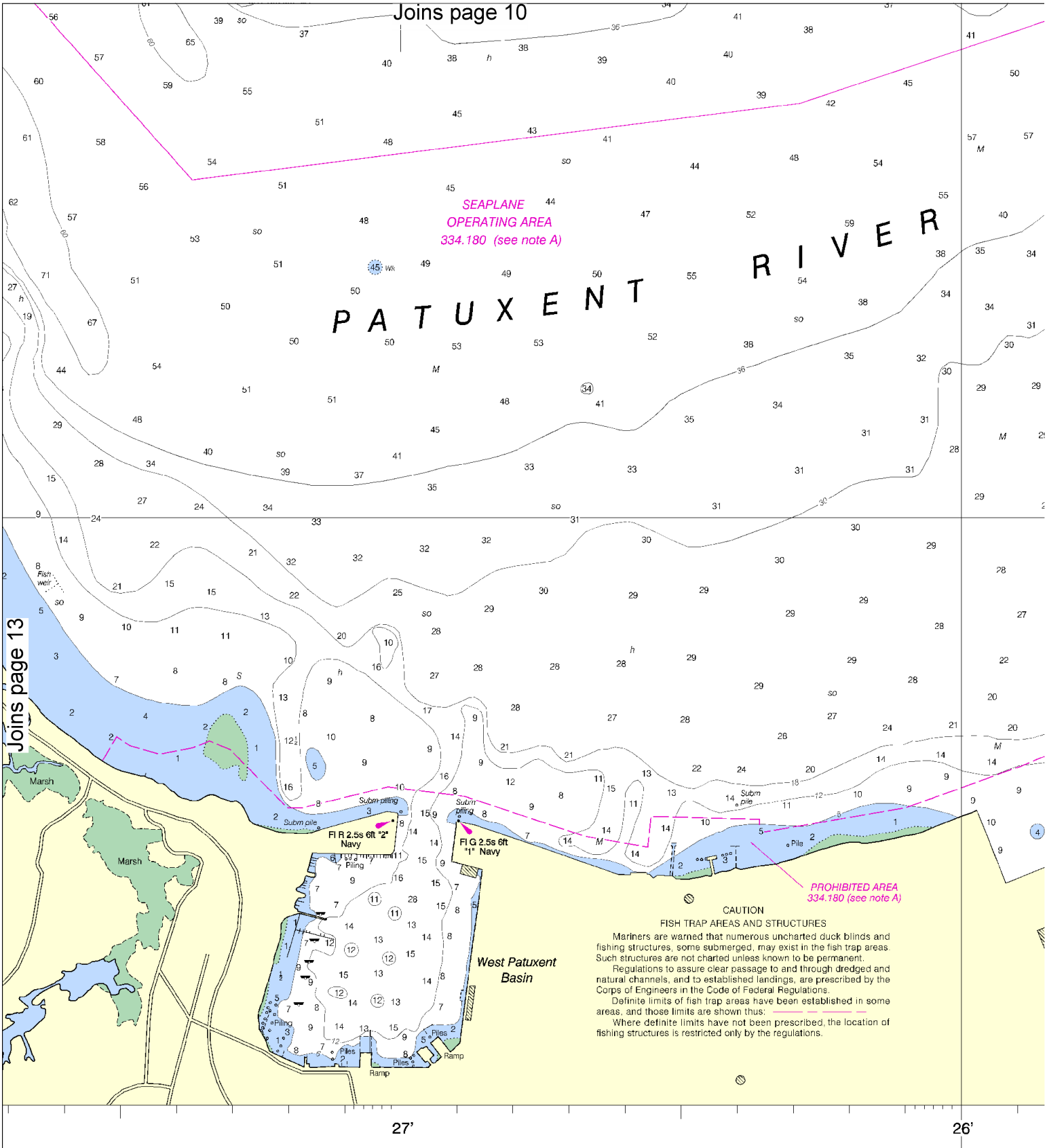


SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	
FEET	6	12	18	24	
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				

Joins page 10



IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET	6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

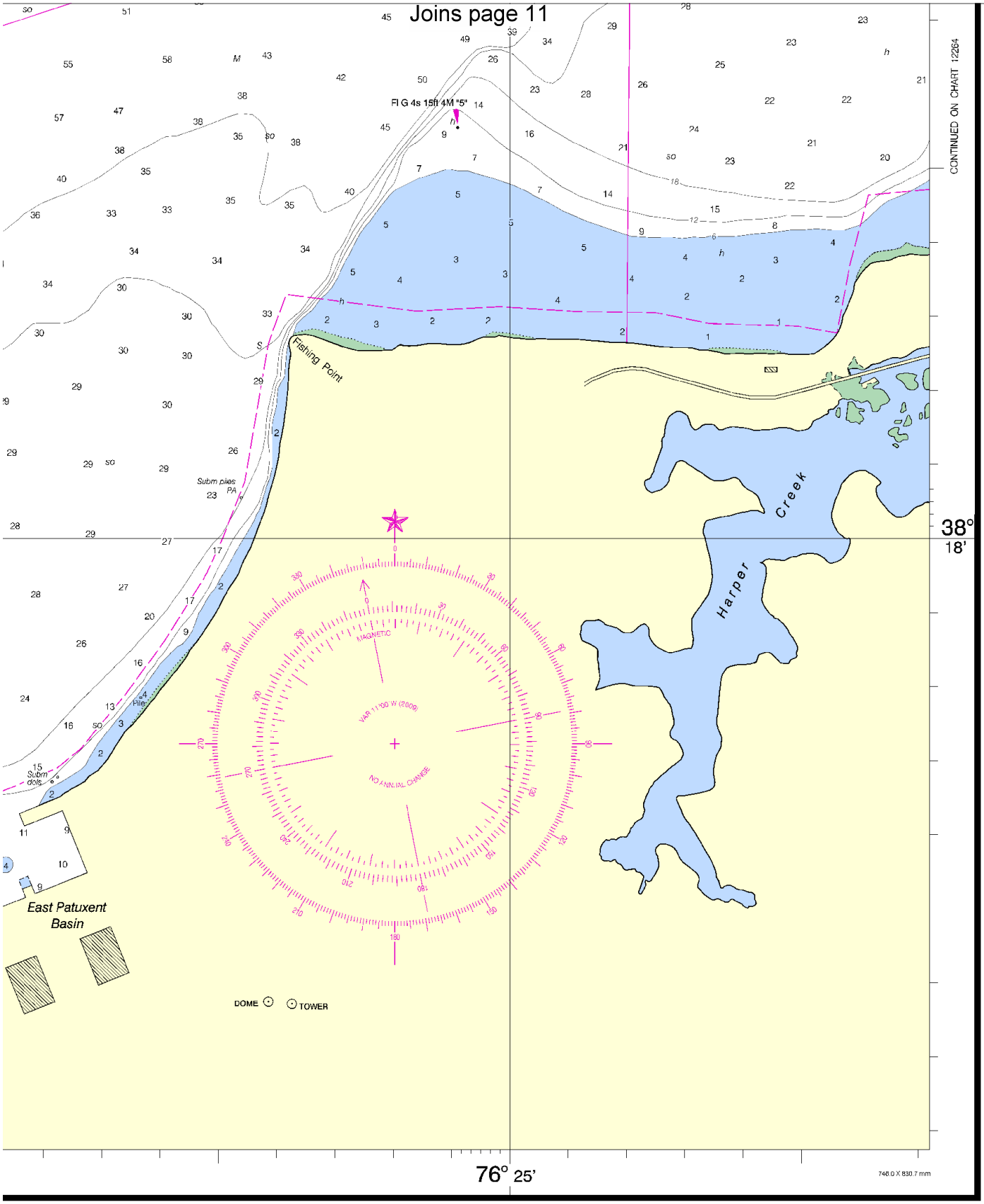
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles
0

Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.



Patuxent River, Solomons Island and Vicinity

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

12284

ED. NO. 16

NSN 7642014010366 NGA REFERENCE NO. 12XHA12284

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Intership safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22 – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78 – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 800-418-7314/410-576-2525
Coast Guard Oxford – 410-397-3103
Coast Guard Little Creek – 757-464-9371/9372
Coast Guard St.Inigoes – 301-872-4344/4345
Coast Guard Crisfield – 410-968-0323
Maryland Natural Resources Police – 410-260-8888

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

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NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes, producing over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts® (ENCs) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (RNCs) – RNCs are georeferenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ - BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts printed in page-sized pieces. The "home edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The "professional edition", containing additional boating, safety, and educational edition is available for NOAA chart agents or over the Internet.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from official NOAA chart agents or downloaded for free at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated each week by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print on Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Chart No. 1, Nautical Chart Symbols – This reference publication depicts basic chart elements and explains nautical chart symbols and abbreviations. Download it for free at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Coast Survey Navigation Managers – These ambassadors to the maritime community maintain a regional presence for NOAA and help identify the challenges facing marine transportation and boating. They are listed at http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/reps.htm.

Internet sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.

NOAA, the Nation's Chartmaker